

4000 PLANNING

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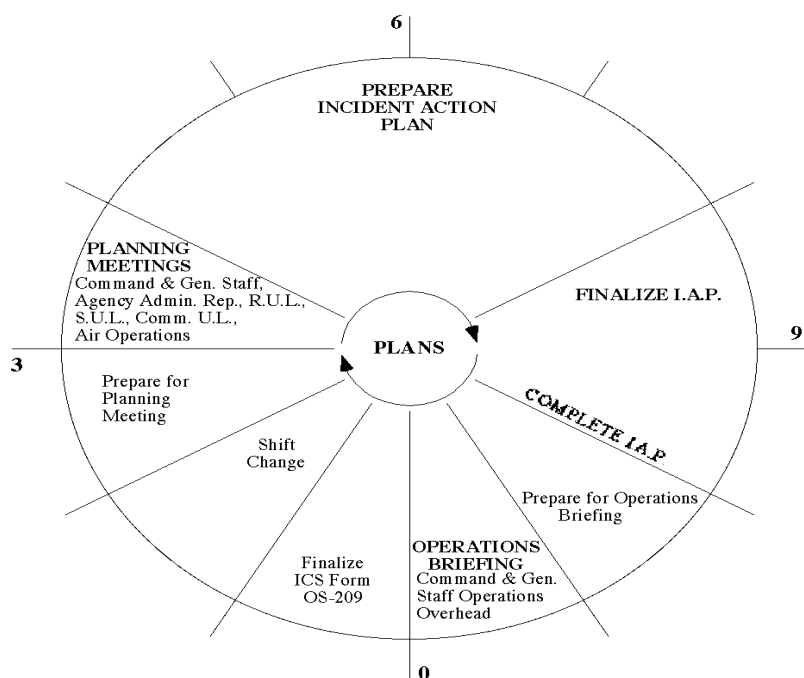
4100 PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. Includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists.

Several Planning Section Units may be established. Duties of each Unit are covered in other modules. Not all of the Units may be required, and they will be activated based upon need.

4110 Planning Section Cycle Guide

Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

Agency Admin. Rep.: Agency Administrator Representative
Comm. U.L.: Communications Unit Leader
Gen.: General
I.A.P.: Incident Action Plan
R.U.L.: Resources Unit Leader
S.U.L.: Situation Unit Leader

4200 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4210 National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT's membership consists of 15 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chairman and the Coast Guard serves as vice-chairman of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents.

The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an OSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

4220 Regional Response Team (RRT)

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean and Pacific Basin. Each RRT has Federal and State representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy and coordinating bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents. The RRTs develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions. These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the OSCs for developing their area plans. The RRTs also provide one level of review for the Area Contingency Plans. The RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the OSC. If the assistance requested by an OSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. The cognizant RRTs will also be consulted by the OSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of chemical countermeasures when that decision has not been preapproved.

4230 Area Committee

The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. Area Committees are made up of experienced environmental/response representatives from Federal, State and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in this plan. The predesignated Federal On-scene Coordinator for the area will serve as chairman of the Committee. He/she will designate the vice-chairman, select the Committee members, and provide general direction and guidance for the Committee. The OSC should solicit the advice of the RRT to determine appropriate representatives from federal and state agencies. The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks.

Subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilots associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations and concerned citizens. The OSC will appoint subcommittee members. The OSC directs the Area Committee's development and maintenance of the Area Contingency Plan.

4240 ICS Planning Section Roles

Refer to Oil Spill Field Operations Guide (FOG) for List of Responsibilities

4241 Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to 1) understand the current situation, 2) predict probable course of incident events, and 3) prepare alternative strategies for the incident.

4242 Situation Unit / Leader

The Situation Unit Leader is responsible for the collection and evaluation of information about the current and possible future status of the spill and the spill response operations. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and impacts on natural resources. This responsibility includes providing information to the GIS Specialist(s) for the creation of maps to depict the current and possible future situation and the preparation of reports for the Planning Section Chief.

4242.1 Display Processor

The Display Processor is responsible for the display of incident status information obtained from Field Observers, resource status reports, aerial and other photographs and infrared data.

4242.2 Field Observer

The Field Observer is responsible to collect situation information from personal observations at the incident and provide this information to the Situation Unit Leader.

4242.3 Trajectory Analysis

The Trajectory Analysis Specialist is responsible for providing to the Unified Command projections and estimates of the movement and behavior of the spill. The specialist will combine visual observations, remote sensing information, computer modeling as well as observed and predicted tidal, current and weather data to form these analyses. Additionally, the specialist is responsible for interfacing with local experts (weather service, academia, researchers, etc.) in formulating these analyses. Trajectory maps, overflight maps, tides and current data, and weather forecasts will be supplied by the specialist to the Situation Unit for dissemination throughout the Command Post.

4242.4 Geographic Information Specialist (GIS)

The GIS Specialist is responsible for gathering and compiling updated spill information and providing various map products to the incident. The GIS team will work with the Situation Unit and the information management officer to ensure accurate and rapid dissemination of oil spill information to the ICS.

4242.5 Resources at Risk Specialist (RAR)

The Resources at Risk Technical Specialist is responsible for the identification of resources thought to be at risk from exposure to the spilled oil through the analysis of known and anticipated oil movement and the location of natural, cultural, and economic resources. The Resources at Risk Technical Specialist considers the relative importance of the resources and the relative risk to develop a priority list for protection.

4243 Resources Unit / Leader

The Resource Unit Leader (RESTAT) is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. RESTAT achieves this through development and maintenance of a master list of all resources, including check-in, status, current location, etc. This unit is also responsible for preparing parts of the Incident Action Plan (ICS 203, 204 & 207) and compiling the entire plan in conjunction with other members of the ICS, (e.g., Situation Unit, Operations, Logistics) and determines the availability of resources.

4243.1 Check in Recorder

Check-in recorders are needed at each check-in location to ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for.

4243.2 Volunteer Coordinator (Also refer to Volunteer Plan, Sect 9720)

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction and deployment. The Volunteer Coordinator is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resources Unit Leader.

4244 Documentation Unit

The Documentation Unit Leader is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Examples of incident documentation include: Incident Action Plan, incident reports, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, etc. Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis. Some of these documents may originate in other sections. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes. The Documentation Unit also provides duplication and copying services.

4245 Demobilization Unit

The Demobilization Unit Leader is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan, and assisting Sections/Units in ensuring that an orderly, safe, and cost effective demobilization of personnel and equipment is accomplished from the incident.

4246 Technical Specialists

Technical Specialist are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. Technical Specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be formed into a separate unit. The Planning Section will maintain a list of available specialists and will assign them where needed. The following are example position descriptions for Technical Specialists that might be utilized during an oil spill response.

4246.1 Waste Management Specialist (also refer to section 9934.2 for Waste Mgt Plan)

The Waste Management Specialist (WMS) is responsible for providing the Planning Section Chief with a Waste Management Plan that details the collection, sampling, monitoring, temporary storage, transportation, and waste management of all anticipated wastestreams generated as a result of the spill response. The duties of the WMS are as follows:

4246.2 Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) (also refer to Sect. 5613.1)

The Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, will provide the federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC) scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will obtain consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustee Agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division.

4246.3 Alternative Response Technology / Specialist (Also refer to Sect. 4550, A.R.T.)

The Alternative Response Technologies Specialist is responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use ART, including dispersant or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation. The specialist will conduct the consultation and planning required to deploy a specific ART, and articulate the environmental tradeoffs of using or not using a specific ART.

4246.4 Legal / Specialist

The Legal Specialist will act in an advisory capacity during an oil spill response.

4300 COMPLIANCE GUIDANCE

4310 Federal Statutory & Regulatory Guidance

The Coast Guard obtains its pollution investigation authority through pollution response laws. These laws give us many different authorities such as assessing penalties, pollution prevention regulations, access to monies for clean-up of pollution, and required notifications for releases.

The Federal Government requires that the National Response Center (NRC) be notified (**1-800-424-8802**) by the responsible party for oil or hazardous substance discharge/releases. Failure to notify or deliberate discharge can lead to criminal penalties. State law requires that the Office of Emergency Services (OES) be notified (**1-800-852-7550**).

4311 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly referred to as Superfund, was enacted on December 11, 1980. The purpose of CERCLA was to provide authorities the ability to respond to uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances from inactive hazardous waste sites that endanger public health and the environment. CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at such sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. In addition, CERCLA provided for the revision and republishing of the National Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300) that provides the guidelines

and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The NCP also provides for the National Priorities List, a list of national priorities among releases or threatened releases throughout the United States for the purpose of taking remedial action.

CERCLA (pronounced SIR-cla) provides a Federal Superfund to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through the Act, the Coast Guard and EPA were given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup.

4312 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by Clean Water Act (CWA) & Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

Through these environmental laws, the Coast Guard requires that upon a discharge or release that proper notifications are made. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) is the primary law used for response and enforcement of oil pollution and hazardous substance discharges on or upon the navigable waters of the United States, or tributaries thereof.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) amended the FWPCA and made the following provisions:

- Established pollution fund with a \$100 million amount.
- Defined “reportable and harmful quantities”.
- Authorized the federal assumption of clean-up operations.
- Established the National Response center.

The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 streamlined and strengthened Coast Guard’s and EPA’s ability to prevent and respond to catastrophic oil spills. A trust fund financed by a tax on oil is available to clean up spills when the responsible party is incapable or unwilling to do so. The OPA requires oil storage facilities and vessels to submit to the Federal government plans detailing how they will respond to large discharges. EPA has published regulations for aboveground storage facilities; the Coast Guard has done so for oil tankers. The OPA also requires the development of Area Contingency Plans to prepare and plan for oil spill response on a regional scale.

The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 amended the CWA and made the following provisions:

- Created a \$1 billion pollution fund commonly referred to as the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSTLF).
- Allowed On Scene Commander (OSC) to issue administrative orders.
- Increased civil penalties.
- Increased spiller liabilities.

4313 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. The law established a national policy for the protection of historic and archaeological sites and outlined responsibilities for federal and state governments to preserve our nation’s history.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was passed to help prevent the loss of irreplaceable historic properties. The Act created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic, archeological and cultural preservation. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a National Register of Historic Places which lists sites,

districts, buildings, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

All undertakings that may affect on a registered property must be reported, under Section 106, to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Further documentation for a Determination of No Adverse Effect, Determination of Adverse Effect, and Failure to Agree may be required depending on the type of action and the assessment of potential impacts by the SHPO.

All military land holdings must be surveyed by a cultural resources professional to locate National Register resources. If historic resources must be destroyed, measured drawings, photographs, and other techniques must be used to prepare a permanent record, under the guidance of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic America Engineering Record.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agency heads to consider the effects of their actions on historic and archeological sites that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Regulations for accomplishing this responsibility have been published in the Federal Register as 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. They detail the efforts that a federal agency must undertake to protect the historical environment.

The NHPA requires that any activity that obtains a federal permit or license, uses federal funds, or is otherwise assisted or approved by the U.S. government to comply with section 106.

Examples of projects that require compliance with this law include:

federal development activities, such as a new reservoir built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; construction of municipal waste water treatment facilities that require a permit from the Environmental Protection Agency; new highway construction that utilizes federal funds; and local government improvement projects to rehabilitate or demolish housing using funds from the Housing and Urban Development Agency (HUD).

* In depth information regarding the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan may be found at the following Internet website:

<http://www.achp.gov/NCP-PA.html>

4314 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior maintains the list of 632 endangered species (326 are plants) and 190 threatened species (78 are plants). Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees. Anyone can petition FWS to include a species on this list. The law prohibits any action, administrative or real, that results in a “taking” of a listed species, or adversely affects habitat. Likewise, import, export, interstate, and foreign commerce of listed species are all prohibited.

The mission of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), first passed in 1973, is to (1) identify species needing protection and provide means to protect and recover those species; (2) provide for consideration of listed species prior to any federal action that may affect them; and (3) to prevent and punish takings of those

species and harm to their critical habitats. The ESA's main sections of 4, 7, and 9 provide the basic structure for the Act's missions.

ESA Section 4 contains the process for the initial listing of endangered and threatened species and for critical habitat. This section also mandates that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service prepare recovery plans for each listed species in order to identify and implement the measures needed to protect and recover each species.

ESA Section 7 mandates that all federal agencies carry out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Section 7 requires that federal agencies consult with the Secretary before taking any action which may affect a listed species in order to ensure that the action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the endangered species or result in the destruction or modification of critical habitat for the species. The Act is applicable to all federal departments and agencies and to all actions "authorized, funded or carried out" by them including federal permits, federal funding, or other federal action necessary to a private project. Federal action cannot occur without consultation between the permitting agencies and the USFWS or NMFS if a listed species may be affected by the planned activity. The consultation process includes issuance of a "biological opinion" by the agency with jurisdiction over the endangered species assaying the nature and extent of the jeopardy posed to that species by the agency action.

ESA Section 9 contains prohibitions against "takings" of listed species. The statute defines "takings" as including to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, wound or attempt to engage in any such conduct." "Harass" is further defined by regulations as an intentional or negligent act or omission that significantly disrupts normal behavior patterns of the endangered animal. Similarly, "harm" is defined to include activity that results in significant environmental modification or degradation of the endangered animal's habitat.

4315 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulates the identification, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. EPA has created a complex regulatory framework addressing solid waste disposal and hazardous waste management for RCRA. The act regulates such matters as: hazardous waste generators and transporters; land disposal restrictions (LDR); federal procurement of products that contain recycled materials; municipal solid waste landfill criteria; solid and hazardous waste recycling; treatment, storage and disposal facilities; and waste minimization and hazardous waste combustion.

RCRA gave EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous wastes.

The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. RCRA focuses only on active and future facilities and does not address abandoned or historical sites (see CERCLA).

HSWA (pronounced "hiss-wa") The Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments are the 1984 amendments to RCRA that required phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste. Some of the other mandates of this strict law include increased enforcement authority for EPA, more stringent hazardous waste management standards, and a comprehensive underground storage tank program.

4316 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act was one of the first laws ever written that establishes the broad national framework for protecting our environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment.

NEPA requirements are invoked when airports, buildings, military complexes, highways, parkland purchases, and other federal activities are proposed. Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which are assessments of the likelihood of impacts from alternative courses of action, are required from all Federal agencies and are the most visible NEPA requirements.

4320 State Statutory & Regulatory Guidance

California laws applicable to the prevention, response and management of releases of oil and hazardous materials are numerous. References to the various Codes that may pertain to particular aspects of these activities are made below:

Water Code, Division 7, §§ 13000-14076; Fish & Game Code Division 6, Part 1, Chapter 2, Article 1, §§ 5650-5655; Harbors and Navigation Code, Division 1.5, §§ 90-153; Harbors and Navigation Code Division 2, Chapter 3, §§ 293-294; Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 13, Chapter 4, Article 2, §§ 117475-117500; Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 13, Chapter 4, Article 4, §§ 117510-117525; Health and Safety Code, Division 20, portions of Chapters 6.6, 6.7, 6.11, 6.67, 6.75, and 6.95; Government Code, Title 5, Division 1, Part 1, Chapter 5.5, §§ 51010-51019.1; Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, Article 3.5, §§ 8574.1-8574.23; Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7.4, §§ 8670.1- 8670.72; Public Resources Code, Division 7.8, §§ 8750-8760; Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, §§ 25100-25250.25; and Public Resources Code, Division 30, §§ 40000-48695. Regulations adopted pursuant to these code sections may also be applicable to these operations.

Workers at oil spill scenes will have completed training, receive supervision and conduct all operations in accordance with requirements specified by Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 5192.

4330 Local Statutory & Regulatory Guidance

See section 1550 and 1560 for local information.

4400 STRATEGIC RESPONSE PRIORITIES

4410 Environmental & Economic Sensitive Sites Priorities in Geographic Order

Sites are arranged from north to south as they are encountered along the coastline. Listings include, from left to right, the Site Number, Priority Ranking (A to F), Archaeological Ranking (1 to 3) where applicable, and Site Name.

Orange County/San Diego County Line to Agua Hedionda Lagoon

07001 A/C San Mateo Creek
07002 A/C San Onofre Creek
07189 E Camp Pendleton Recreational Beach
07188 E San Onofre State Beach

07109 D So. Cal Edison, San Onofre Power Plant
 07003 A/C 2 Las Flores Creek
 07004 A/C 3 Aliso Canyon Creek
 07005 A/C 3 French Canyon Creek
 07006 A/C 3 Cockleburrr Creek
 07007 A/C 2 Santa Margarita River
 07132 D Oceanside Marina
 07190 E Harbor Beach
 07008 A/C 3 San Luis Rey River
 07191 E Oceanside City Beach
 07192 E Oceanside Pier
 07195 E South Oceanside Beach
 07196 E Carlsbad City Beach
 07197 E Carlsbad State Beach

Agua Hedionda Lagoon to Mission Bay Entrance

07009 A 3 Agua Hedionda Lagoon
 07106 D Hubbs-Seaworld, water intake
 07108 D San Diego Gas & Electric, Encina Power Plant
 07113 D Van Olst Aquatic Systems Inc., water intake
 07199 E South Carlsbad State Beach
 07010 A 1 Batiquitos Lagoon
 07200 E Beacon's Beach
 07201 E Encinitas Beach
 07202 E Stone Steps Beach
 07203 E Moonlight Beach
 07204 E Swami's Beach
 07205 E San Elijo State Beach
 07011 A/C 3 San Elijo Lagoon
 07206 E Cardiff State Beach
 07207 E Tide Beach Park
 07208 E Fletcher Cove Park
 07012 A/C 2 San Dieguito Lagoon
 07211 E Del Mar Bluffs City Park
 07212 E Del Mar City Beach
 07213 E Seagrove Park
 07213 A/C 3 Los Penasquitos Lagoon
 07214 E Torrey Pines State Beach
 07216 E Torrey Pines City Beach
 07105 D Scripps Institute
 07217 E La Jolla Shores Beach (Kellog Park)
 07218 E La Jolla Cove
 07219 E Ellen Scripps Park
 07014 B 3 La Jolla Peninsula (mammal haulout)
 07220 E Children's Pool Beach (mammal haulout)
 07223 E Marine Street Beach
 07224 E Windansea Beach
 07231 E Tourmaline Surfing Park
 07234 E Crystal Pier
 07235 E Mission Beach Park

07015 A 3 Mission Bay Entrance

Mission Bay Interior

07236 E Bonita Cove
07237 E Ventura Cove
07238 E Santa Clara Point and El Carmel Point
07239 E Sail Bay and Riviera Shores
07240 E Crown Point Shores
07016 A 3 Kendall Frost Reserve
07135 E Marina Village Marina
07136 E Mission Bay Marina
07241 E Vacation Isle
07244 E Fiesta Island
07246 E De Anza Cove
07104 D Sea World, Mission Bay, water intake
07137 E Sea World Marina
07242 E Dana Landing and Quivira Basin
07125 D Knight & Carver, Dry-dock service
07114 D Dave Laport, Aquaculture

San Diego River to Tijuana River

07017 A 3 San Diego River Mouth
07248 E Ocean Beach Park
07249 E Ocean Beach Pier
07250 E Ocean Beach City Beach
07251 E Sunset Cliffs Park
07018 B 3 Point Loma (mammal Haulout)
07254 E Cabrillo Monument
07019 A 1 San Diego Bay Entrance
07265 E Coronado Shores Beach
07269 E Silver Strand State Beach
07270 E Imperial Beach
07028 A 1 Tijuana River and Slough Complex
07271 E Border Field State Park

San Diego Bay Interior

North San Diego Bay

San Diego Bay Entrance to Fisherman's Landing.

South & West Shoreline North & East Shoreline

07020 B 3 Mammal Pens this side of San Diego Bay.

07021 B 1 Mag. Silencing

All structures are related to Naval facility activities.

Shelter Island area includes marinas 07138 through 07152 and 07252. All priority E.

Commercial Basin area includes marinas 07153 through 07159. All priority E.

07127 E Driscoll Boat Yard

07130 E Neilson Beaumont

07131 E Shelter Is. Boat yd Harbor Island area includes marinas 07160 through 07167. All priority E.

07258 E Maritime Museum
07169 E Embarcadero marina
07107 D SDG&E Power Plant
07122 E B St. Pier B

Central San Diego Bay

Fisherman's Landing to 24th Street Terminal
West Shoreline East Shoreline

07170 E Glorietta Bay Mar.
07186 E Tuna Boat Basin
07171 E Lowes Hotel/Marina
07187 E Fisherman's Village
07172 E Port Dist. Mooring
07168 E Marriott Marina
07022 B 3 Navy Mammal Pen
07120 E 10th Ave. Mar. Term.
07023 A/C 3 Delta Beach
07101 D Kelco
07173 E Coronado Yacht Club
07103 D NASSCO
07124 E Campbell Indust.
07128 E Continental Maritime
07129 E Southwest Marine
07102 D Naval Sta. Pub. Wrks
07119 E 24th St. Marine Term.C.

South San Diego Bay

Sweetwater Channel to South Bay Salt Works
West Shoreline East Shoreline

07174 E Coron. Cays Yt. Cb.
07266 E L.M. Pepper Pk ramp
07175 E Coron. Cays Marina
07037 A 3 Paradise Marsh
07027 A 2 Emory Cove
07024 A 2 Sweetwater Refuge
07026 A 3 Otay River Channel
07126 E South Bay Boat Yd.
07176 E Chula Vista Marina
07177 E California Marina
07267 E Chula Vista ramp
07111 D SDG&E Power Plant
07025 A 3 Chula Vista Wildlife
07112 D Western Salt Co.